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The principle which the Massachusetts State Board of Trade seeks to invoke is, that the great charted trade routes between the ports of America and western Europe shall be neutralized by the powers, so that all ships, whether merchantmen or vessels of war, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, in time of war as well as in time of peace, may pass to and fro therein without molestation, and that fighting may be forever excluded from these zones.

At present belligerents may engage in naval warfare within this great highway of trade, to the serious inconvenience, interference and danger of private traffic. Nothing can justify this trespass on the welfare and prosperity of the world. Reason, justice and humanity cry out against it. If the nation must fight, let us, as Mr. Edward Atkinson well said, lay out a cockpit outside the neutral zones, and there let the grievance be settled, and allow the rest of the world to go about its business undisturbed by their neighbors' quarrels.

If it was expedient to neutralize the Great Lakes, and it is desirable to maintain that neutrality, if by treaty war is banished from the Suez Canal, and the peace of our own Canal is assured, why should not this, the most important waterway of commerce between these two great Continents, be declared neutral and inviolable at any time of war?

We have neutralized states, we have neutralized waterways; by the extension of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare, we have neutralized persons and things on land and water; civilization is committed to the principle as a practicable and desirable force working for peace, and working for industrial and commercial growth and unhindered prosperity. Neutrality is shown to be "the true road to perpetual peace."

We believe states bordering upon the seas should, by treaty, define neutral zones and unite their navies, if necessary, in the useful purpose of protecting commerce and maintaining the neutrality of those zones. The United States should continue to lead in the march toward universal peace. It should be the nation to ask that this subject be a part of the program of the next Hague Conference, and to that end the Massachusetts State Board of Trade requests that this Conference be the vehicle for the transmission of such desire.

## Peace Work in America.

*A résumé prepared for the Peace Exhibit at the Simphon Exposition, Milan, Italy. Printed in Italian for general distribution, and a digest of it displayed on charts.*

1809. First distinctively peace pamphlet published in New York, by David L. Dodge, a merchant. Followed by another by him in 1812 entitled "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ."

1815. New York Peace Society, first in the world, founded in August in Mr. Dodge's parlor. Followed by Ohio Peace Society, December 2, and Massachusetts Peace Society, December 26. Many other societies organized in the next twenty years.

1815-1827. The *Friend of Peace*, first peace periodical; published for the Massachusetts Peace Society for twelve years by its founder, Dr. Noah Worcester.

1817. First peace memorial sent by Massachusetts Peace Society to United States Congress.

1828. American Peace Society founded in New York by William Ladd by a union of the societies already established. Removed to Hartford 1834 and to Boston 1837, where it has had its headquarters ever since. Mr. Ladd, "the Apostle of Peace," its founder, remained its president and efficient leader till his death in 1841. Present officers: Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President; Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary.

1834. *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* first published in Hartford, for the Connecticut Peace Society, by William Watson. Taken over by the American Peace Society in 1837 in place of its former publication. Published continuously ever since in Boston, and circulated throughout the nation and abroad.

1835. First petition of the American Peace Society to the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of a Congress and Court of Nations.

1837. Resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of a Court of Nations. Transmitted to the President of the United States and the Governors and Legislatures of the States, asking coöperation.

First petition of the American Peace Society and others to the United States Congress in behalf of a Permanent International Tribunal. Committee of Congress reported that they did not think the time had come for establishing such a tribunal.

1839. Similar petition sent by the American Peace Society to Congress. Action repeated the next year.

1840. As the result of a prize of one thousand dollars previously offered, the American Peace Society published "Prize Essays on a Congress of Nations," which had a large circulation and awakened much interest.

1841. First suggestion of an International Peace Congress, made in Boston by the English reformer, Joseph Sturge, to members of the American Peace Society. Resulted in holding the first Peace Congress in Exeter Hall, London, in 1843. Thirty-seven delegates went from the United States. Followed by other great Congresses in 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, to whose success the United States, through Elihu Burritt and others, contributed very greatly.

1844. Elihu Burritt begins at Worcester, Mass., with the publication of "The Christian Citizen," that remarkable series of publications, addresses, etc., in the United States and Europe, which marked him as the foremost peace worker of that generation.

1845. Sumner's oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations" delivered to the citizens of Boston on the Fourth of July. Had a great effect; has been circulated since by tens of thousands of copies.

1851. Petition presented to the United States Senate by the American Peace Society, through Senator Robert C. Winthrop, asking for the insertion of arbitral clauses in treaties with other nations. Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report favoring the petition.

1866. Deputation from the American Peace Society presented petition to Congress advocating stipulated arbitration and a Court of Nations. Many agents and lecturers of the American Peace Society engaged at this period in different parts of the country.

This year the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was founded by Alfred H. Love and others. Has continued its work ever since through its journal, *The Peacemaker*, and a number of branch societies. Has

sent many memorials to the government and Congress. Holds annually a convention in the Peace Grove at Mystic, Conn.

1867. Peace Association of Friends in America founded by the Friends' Yearly Meetings. Published the *Messenger of Peace*, which is still issued at Richmond, Indiana. Has sent out many lecturers and distributed much literature. Some years later the Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association was founded. Carries on a vigorous and active propaganda.

1871. Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama Claims signed. Geneva arbitration followed. Great Peace Jubilee organized that autumn by the American Peace Society in Music Hall, Boston. Many meetings held in other cities.

1872. New memorial to Congress in behalf of a Court of Nations, strongly supported by Charles Sumner in the Senate, in a notable speech and a series of resolutions.

1873. Association for the Codification and Reform of International Law (now called the International Law Association), the idea of which had been originated and developed by Elihu Burritt, founded through the efforts in Europe of Dr. James B. Miles, Secretary of the American Peace Society. Its first president was the Hon. David Dudley Field of New York. It has held twenty-two conferences, a recent one of them at Buffalo, U. S. A.

1874. Resolutions, supported by the Peace Societies and other organizations, adopted by both Houses of Congress, favoring general arbitration of international disputes.

1883. Several memorials presented to Congress by the American Peace Society during this and the next seven years, suggesting an international conference of the states of the western hemisphere, to promote peace and better trade relations among them. Resulted later in the Pan-American Conference.

1887. Deputation of thirteen eminent Englishmen bearing an arbitration memorial signed by three hundred and thirty-four members of the House of Commons welcomed by President Cleveland, who heartily supported their mission. Reception given to this delegation in a number of American cities.

This year the Arbitration and Peace Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey appointed superintendent. Published many years the *Banner of Peace*. Is organized at the present time and actively working in twenty-eight of the States.

1889. First Pan-American Conference, called by James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, held in Washington. A general treaty of arbitration among the American States signed, and sent also by Mr. Blaine to European governments for their adherence; never ratified.

Strong delegation went this year from the United States to the First Universal Peace Congress of the modern series, held at Paris during the Exposition. Delegations have gone to all the subsequent Congresses.

1890. Sherman Concurrent Resolution unanimously adopted by both Houses of Congress, in response to the arbitration memorial from the three hundred and thirty-four members of the British House of Commons.

1893. Fifth Universal Peace Congress held at Chicago,

under the auspices of the World's Columbian Exposition. Organized by a committee of the Peace Societies, and presided over by the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Josiah Quincy.

1895. Mohonk Arbitration Conference organized by Albert K. Smiley; held yearly ever since; attended by many eminent men and women, and has exercised a powerful influence in the nation. Has secured approval of arbitration by more than one hundred Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations.

1896. National Arbitration Conference, in behalf of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, organized by William E. Dodge and others, held at Washington; attended by many eminent men from different parts of the nation; presided over by Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds.

1897. Olney-Pauncefote Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain signed. Negotiations first begun by Secretary Gresham in 1895. Failed of ratification in the Senate. Supported by strong national public sentiment.

1898-9. Great meetings held in many parts of the nation in the interest of the success of the First Hague Conference. "Peace Crusade," published in Boston by Edward Everett Hale, who did much to arouse the whole people. United States government one of the first to respond favorably to the Czar's rescript; sent strong delegation to The Hague, headed by Ambassador Andrew D. White.

1900. Publication of the International Library Series begun by Edwin Ginn of Boston, under editorial supervision of Edwin D. Mead; has issued peace addresses of Sumner and Channing, Bloch's "Future of War" (6th vol.), Warner's "Ethics of Force," Bridgman's "World Organization," Dodge's "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," and one hundred thousand copies of Andrew Carnegie's "Rectorial Address at St. Andrew's University in 1905," etc.

1901-2. Second Pan-American Conference, held at Mexico City. Resulted in three arbitration conventions.

1902. United States and Mexico refer Pious Fund Controversy to the Hague Court, thus putting the International Tribunal of Arbitration into operation.

National Council of Women establishes a Department of Peace and Arbitration (present chairman, Lucia Ames Mead, Boston) and inaugurates, under the leadership of Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, the observance of the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference.

1903. Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, on the petition of the American Peace Society, and a similar petition of Raymond L. Bridgman and others of the previous year, adopts unanimously a resolution favoring the creation of a Congress of the Nations to meet periodically. Resolution sent to the national Congress.

Andrew Carnegie gives one million five hundred thousand dollars for a "Palace of Peace" at The Hague, for the uses of the Court of Arbitration.

Government and people of the United States aid powerfully in inducing the reference of the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela to arbitral commissions, and the question of priority of payment to the Hague Tribunal.

1904. Second National Arbitration Conference held

at Washington and attended by many men of national reputation. Presided over by Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, whose services in the diplomatic field have contributed much toward the growth of the spirit of international friendship.

Twelfth Interparliamentary Conference held at St. Louis. Guests of the United States government. Promise made to them by President Roosevelt to call the Second Hague Conference. Call later issued by the President.

Organization by Hon. Richard Bartholdt of the Interparliamentary Group in the United States Congress. The group has grown to more than two hundred in number.

The Thirteenth International Peace Congress held in Boston. Opened by Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, in a memorable speech, and attended by more than a thousand delegates and adherents; followed by a series of more than forty important meetings in different cities, resulting in the organization of Peace Societies in New York, Cincinnati, etc.

Eleven treaties of obligatory arbitration with other countries signed by John Hay, Secretary of State. Failed to go into effect, through disagreement of the President and Senate, though nearly universally supported by the people.

1905. President Roosevelt, supported by the nation, secures the consent of the governments of Russia and Japan to send representatives to a conference with the view of ending the war in Manchuria. Portsmouth Conference results in the restoration of peace.

Seventeen members of Congress attend the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels.

A delegation of more than fifty persons attend the Fourteenth International Peace Congress at Lucerne.

Observance of the Eighteenth of May as Peace Day in the Public Schools, inaugurated by Hon. George H. Martin, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and by the State Commissioner of Schools of Ohio.

Among the many eminent men in the United States who have been strong supporters of the arbitration of international disputes (in addition to those already mentioned) are: Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, John Jay, William E. Channing, Sumner, Whittier, Garrison, William Jay, Amasa Walker, George C. Beckwith, Adin Ballou, President Grant, President Cleveland, John Sherman and John Hay.

The United States government, beginning with the Jay treaty in 1795, has led in the application of the principle of arbitration to the settlement of international disputes, and has been a party to more than sixty cases, some of them of the most difficult and delicate character.

### Reason and War.†

The following passages from Prof. George Santayana's second volume on the "Life of Reason" are a fresh statement of what needs to be very often impressed upon men's minds, especially on the minds of the intelligent young men and women of our time:

Page 81. "The military classes, since they inherit the blood and habits of conquerors, naturally love war,

†The Life of Reason, Vol. II. (Reason in Society.) By Prof. George Santayana of Harvard University. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

and their irrational combativeness is reinforced by interest; for in war officers can shine and rise, while the danger of death to a brave man is rather a spur and a pleasing excitement than a terror. A military class is therefore always recalling, foretelling and meditating war; it fosters artificial and senseless jealousies toward other governments that possess armies; and finally, as often as not, it precipitates disaster by bringing about the objectless struggle on which it has set its heart."

Page 82. "Since barbarism has its pleasures, it naturally has its apologists. There are panegyrists of war who say that, without a periodical bleeding, a race decays and loses its manhood. Experience is directly opposed to this shameless assertion. It is war that wastes a nation's wealth, chokes its industries, kills its flower, narrows its sympathies, condemns it to be governed by adventurers, and leaves the puny, deformed and unmanly to breed the next generation. Internecine war, foreign and civil, brought about the greatest setback which the Life of Reason has ever suffered: it exterminated the Greek and Italian aristocracies. Instead of being descended from heroes, modern nations are descended from slaves: and it is not their bodies only that show it. After a long peace, if the conditions of life are propitious, we observe a people's energies bursting their barriers; they become aggressive on the strength they have stored up in their remote and unchecked development. It is the unutilized race, fresh from the struggle with nature (in which the best survive, while in war it is often the best that perish), that descends victoriously into the arena of nations and conquers disciplined armies at the first blow, becomes the military aristocracy of the next epoch, and is itself ultimately sapped and decimated by luxury and battle, and merged at last into the ignoble conglomerate beneath. Then, perhaps, in some other virgin country a genuine humanity is again found, capable of victory because unbled by war. To call war the soil of courage and virtue is like calling debauchery the soil of love."

Page 85. "The panegyrist of war places himself on the lowest level on which a moralist or patriot can stand, and shows as great a want of refined feeling as of right reason. For the glories of war are all blood-stained, delirious, and infected with crime; the combative instinct is a savage prompting by which one man's good is found in another's evil. The existence of such a contradiction in the moral world is the original sin of nature, whence flows every other wrong."

Page 86. "The evils of war are obvious enough; could not the virtues of war, animal courage, discipline and self-knowledge, together with gaiety and enthusiasm, find some occasion for their development?"

### A Peace Missioner.

The *New Age*, London, gives the following account of the visit abroad of Miss Jessie Ackermann in the interests of Peace:

Miss Jessie Ackermann is well-known as a temperance advocate, and was the first young woman who went round the world on a mission of any kind. Her first temperance mission covered a space of six years, and during four of those years Miss Ackermann never saw a face she had known before. She has made four of